New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

e Evening Star is served to subscribers in the by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the fer 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the ed States or Causda-postage prepaid—50 cents north. th.

ay Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
postage added, \$2.08.

ed at the Po.t Office at Washington, D. C.,
d-class mail matter.)

# The Evening Star.

No. 14,119.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# Outer Defenses at Santiago Almost Destroyed.

# **WORK DONE BY SCHLEY'S SHIPS**

Believed That Many Spanish Soldiers Were Killed.

NONE HIT ON AMERICAN SIDE

Considerable Damage Done to an

Auxiliary Cruiser.

THE SPANISH VERSION

The Senate passed a bill in the interest of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

Mr. Hudson Maxim has come to this country to lay before the government his plans for constructing torpede throwing cruisers.

Many complaints come of improper treatment of captives on prize vessels by federal officials at Key West. The captain of the Restormel was refused communication with the British vice consul.

The Senate bill removing political disabilities incurred by the third sec-

Representative Lacey has intro- fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causduced a bill to enable volunteer soldiers in the field to vote in congressional elections.

The President today sent a communication to Congress transmitting Admiral Dewey's thanks for the

compliment paid him. The commissary department re-

million rations, or subsistence for was not hurt. Further details are with-50,000 men for 100 days. Adjutant Gen. Corbin issued a

general order giving general rules for carrying out the recent proclamation calling for 75,000 additional In the absence of direct informa-

tion, the Navy Department is inclined to doubt the report of a general engagement at Santiago, Cuba, yesterday afternoon.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- A special to the Evening Journal from Cape Haitian, Haiti, says: The torpedo boat Porter arrived at Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning with dispatches for Washington. She left in-mediately, but before going to sea the following story of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, the refuge of Cervera and the Spanish fleet, was obtained by your correspondent at the Mole:

The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and the protected cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, appreached the entrance to the harbor of Santiago at about 12:30 p. m., the Iowa

Inside the entrance to the harbor was seen one of the war ships of Cervera's fleet stripped for action.

As the American fleet drew near the New Orieans was detached and steamed forward, ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened fire on her and she replied, the other two ships directing their fire at the battery on the Punta Gorda within the harbor and to westward of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The fatter replied to the fire and immediately became a target for all

the American ships engaged in the battle. She retired behind a protecting headland and was not seen again during the engage-

# Harbor Defenses Damaged.

The Iowa, directed by Capt. "Fighting Bob" Evans; the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson; Texas, Capt. J. W. Phillip, and the New Orleans, Capt. Wm. Folger, kept up their terrific fire against the Morro. Socapa and Punta Gorda forts for two hours, their projectiles, of enormous size, doing tremendous damage to the defenses

The masonry on Socapa and Morro was battered almost into dust, and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

The auxiliary cruiser (probably the Harvard) which joined Schley's fleet just before the battle took place was hit by shells from the forts, and it is thought she has been seriously damaged by the shells.

After seeking the protection of a jutting headland, the Spanish warships continued to fire projectiles over the hills toward the fleet, but they had no range, not even direction, to their shots, and the shells fell

barmlessly into the sea. That the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous no one

coubts, for time and again the American

shells hit the batteries squarely, and amid the flying masonry and dismantled guns the forms of men were discerned. The damage done to the American fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought any person was killed, if, indeed, any one was wounded.

The Spanish Account.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) HAVANA, June 1.-The following Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago de Cuba has been issued here: The American fleet, consisting of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Minneapolis and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels, took up a position on May 31 on the western side of the mouth of Santiago de Cuba channel, opening fire from the first

The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was archored toward Punta Gorda, and could be seen from the open sea.

The fire of the Anerican fleet was answered by the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda batteries and by the cruiser Cristo-

The American fleet fired seventy shots, "with projectiles of 32," without causing the least damage.

The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, and the American fleet retired with a trans-atlantic steamer (auxiliary cruiser) damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern, and there was fire on board another battle ship. Several projectiles fell inside the harbor

near the Spanish warships.

There is great enthusiasm at Santiago de

### More Spanish Details.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) PORT AU PRINCE, Halti, June 1.-The following additional details have been received here from a Spanish source at Havana of the engagements reported off Santiago de Cuba yesterday:

The Spanish batteries at first answered the fire of the American squadron in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing, directed in a superior manner upon the part of the American fleet, the Spanish batteries began to weaken their fire and the American ships concentrated a violent fire upon El Morro, destroying it completely. The forts at Socapa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots. The Spanish losses must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the

American losses. The Spaniards pretend to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted here under reserve. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing.

At that hour there was no Spanish vessel in sight. No news has been received here from the

### American Attack Repulsed. MADRID, June 1, 5 p.m.-The following undated official dispatch from Havana has

been received here: tion of the 14th constitutional Commodore Schley, composed of large ironamendment was taken up in the clads and cruisers, attacked the fortifica-House and caused an unexpected tions at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba.

Our ironclad Cristobal Colon, closing the mouth of the port and supported by the

> (Signed) "MANTEROLA." The minister of marine, Captain Auno, on leaving the palace this evening after a

visit to the queen, said: "The American squadron has bombarded and tried to force the Santiago forts, which replied vigorously. The Cristobal Colon advanced to the mouth of the harbor, exchanging shots with the enemy, who fired seventy shots against the forts. The damage done is not reported. The Colon hit an ports on hand at Tampa, Fla., five auxiliary ship, damaging it. The Colon

> Admiral Manterola is the officer in command of the regular Spanish fleet in Cuban

# London is Bewildered.

LONDON, June 1.-This city is bewildered by the conflicting reports from Santiago de Cuba which are reaching here from all sources. "The Spanish fleet destroyed or surrendered" alternates with "reported battle discredited at the Navy Department" on the news placards.

Some of the special dispatches have seemingly minute details as to how the Brooklyn, standing well in shore opened the battle yesterday afternoon, and how a heavy fire was concentrated by the whole squadron on Morro and the other defenses, to which they replied furiously. Another report says: "Commodore Schley,

after exploding many mines in the channel, ran the Texas far enough into the harbor to engage and sink the Reina Mer-

### THE GOVERNMENT NOT INFORMED. No Official Confirmation of the Santiago Reports.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon neither the Navy nor State Department had received dispatches confirmatory of the reported engagement at Santiago. The former department is expecting dispatches at any hour, and it was thought early this morning that something would be received before 10 o'clock. In the absence of direct information the department is inclined to discredit the report of a general engagement. While the orders of the department do not prohibit Commodore Schley from naking an attack on the fortifications of Santiago and attempting to force the harbor, the department has very strongly advised him not to do this, and it is not believed that he would make such a move unless some peculiar conditions had arisen which it would be impossible for the department to foresee. It is known that Commodore Schley is eager for action, but he is recognized as a man of discretion as well as valor, and it is not believed that

he would go contrary to the advice of the department in an unnecessary hazard. The statement that two torpedo boat destroyers attempted to make their escape Surday and were driven back is believed at the department, if not actually confirmed by advices. It is believed that if anything in the way of action has occurred since then it amounted to no more than a brush between these torpedo boats and our fleet, and that Commodore Schley has not attempted the reduction of the fortifications and an attack upon the fleet in the harbor. It is realized, however, that there is a bare possibility that the Spanish admiral by some aggressive movement has compelled Commodore Schley to resort to such action. The department, from its knowledge of the general situation, had no reason to expect an engagement, and it is known positively that the statement that

Admiral Sampson, with the New York, was While officials will not discuss the exact position of Admiral Sampson's squadron, they say that he is not at Santiago. Had

an engagement of any importance taken (Continued on Second Page.)



# A MODERN KING CANUTE.

### RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE. The Agreement Will Go Into Effect

Today.

The new reciprocity arrangement beween the United States and France went nto effect today, and orders have been ssued to all customs, officials in this country to make the tariff reductions in accordance with the agreement. Similar instructions have been given by the French authorities, so that goods now in transit and actually reaching France today, and hereafter, will receive the benefit of the reduced duties. The French embassy has been informed that President Faure took occasion to mention this arrangement in the speech made at St. Etine, yesterday, saying it was "the best proof of the good understanding existing between the governments of the two countries." It is said that while the agreement is based on the strictest reciprocity principles, yet on a calculation on the imports of 1897 it appears that the concessions granted by the United States to France amount to 1.42 per cent of the total revenue paid by French imports, while the concessions made by France to the United States show a reduction of 2.58 per cent of the amount of revenue paid by United States imports into France.

# FOR TORPEDO THROWING.

Mr. Maxim Has Plans for a Novel

Vessel and Gun. Mr. Hudson Maxim, a distinguished inventor and the brother of Mr Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, is now on a visit to this country for the purpose of laying before the War Department a plan for the construction of an aerial torpedo throwing cruiser at an estimated cost of \$500,000. He will also endeavor to interest the government in the aerial torpedo gun designed particularly for coast defer se.

The new gun is made in various sizes. That which it is proposed the government should use is said to carry a half-ton aerial torpedo nine miles. Either compressed gun cotton or picric acid can be used in the torpedo. For expelling it from the gun cordite is used. A half-ton shell. it is said, will explode with a destructive area of 47,000 square feet, and a one-ton shell with a destructive area of 132,000 square feet. A ton shell, however, can be thrown only five miles.

According to Mr. Maxim, the great advantage of high explosives is the impossibility of opposing to them any efficient means of protection. The largest amount now put into an ordinary torpedo is 200 pounds of gun cotton. Five hundred pounds, if used, on coming in contact with a torpedo net, would destroy the battle ship.

# FIRST PENSION OF THE WAR.

The Daughter of the Late Chief En-

The first application for pension in the present war will probably be received this week. A query was yesterday received Randall of the revenue cutter McCulloch, who died of heart disease while with Admiral Dewey's fleet in the attack on Manila, asking if she is entitled to a pension. The law does not recognize the revenue service in the matter of pensions in time of peace, but when war is waging the men of the service have the same standing as those in the regular navy. When Engineer Randall died war had been declared, and his daughter is undoubtedly entitled to a pension of \$30 a month. The department has sent a blank application, and expects to receive it during the week properly filled

# SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Conferees of the Two Houses Reach Partial Agreement.

The conferees of the two houses of Congrees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have reached a partial agreement on the differences on the bill, but they probably will not make a report upon it until the war revenue bill is disposed of by the Senate. The agreement does not cover many ments made by the Senate. and these will be reserved for a later conference. Among the provisions which are still unsettled are those relating to the Paris exposition and to forest reservations

# RUSSIA LEAMS TO SPAIN

Paris Figuro. Czar's Government Much Interested

Opinion of St. Petersburg Correspondent of

in the Future Disposition of the Philippines. PARIS, June 1

following dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent: "Public attention in Russia is chiefly de-voted to the incidents of the Spanish-American war. Sympathy leans rather toward Spain than to America, so there was naturally much sofrow over the naval disaster at Cavite, and now there is reolding at the small successes of the army

"Russia is also discussing the future of the Philippines, which, it is feared, will fall entirely into the power of the United States or be shared between America and England. Regarding this the Russian press thinks that a division of the islands would cause great prejudice to the interests of Russia, which could not tolerate such a step unless she were given her share in the archipelago. If such a division takes place the maintenance of peace will be seriously threatened, for it would be difficult to conciliate the interests of the several great powers sharing in the division

"Mr. Chamberlain's speech produced a "Mr. Chamberlain's speech produced a very bad impression in Russia, in political circles as well as in the press, and among the people of St. Petersburg. Happily the speech has been smeathed down by the attitude of Lord Salisbury and that of the large majority of the English papers, whose language proceed that the chief of the colonial office, as usual, was presenting the pressured politics. his personal policy, which is only supported in England by a limited number of partisans. The United States has no more interest in seeking conflict with Russia than has Russia in seeking one with her. There is no antagonism of any sort be tween the two powers. Therefore, no matter how one looks at Mr. Chamberlain's words, one cannot see anything in them to cause alarm. All one can see in them is an attempt made by this turbulent and ambitious personage to give more prominence to his personality, which he doubt-less finds too much effaced by the imposing figure of Lord Salisbury."

# VIRGINIA TROOPS DISHEARTENED. Without Necessary Equipment Carry on a Campaign. Special Dispatch to Inc Brening Star.

RICHMOND, Vat. June 1.—There is a great deal of dissatiraction and complaint among the state trees here in camp over their condition in the matter of clothes and equipment. Half the men are not uniformed. Fifteen hundred of them need shoes and underclothing, about half of the men have no guns; hundreds had to sleep in soaking wet clother less night of the beautiful of the pain soaking wet clother less night of the pain. in soaking wet clothes last night, after being caught in the heavy rain on the march

in the memorial parade.

State Auditor Morton Marye called at the governor's office and had a communication sent to the governor, who is absent, urging him to take funds out of the state treasury to sum and uniform the Virginia treasure. to equip and uniform the Virginia troops, even if the money was not refunded. He stated that hundreds of the troops were disheartened and discouraged and were anxious to go home, saying that the federal government is doing nothing to provide for

# RATIONS AT TAMPA.

Subsistence for 50,000 Men for On Hundred Days. An evidence of the elaborate preparations

that are being made for the subsistence of the troops mobilized and to be sent to Tam-pa is shown by the fact that the commis-sary's department has now on hand at that place 5,000,000 rations. A ration is one day's food supply for a soldier. On this basis, therefore, there is subsistence at Tampa for an army of 50,000 men for 100 days, and for a smaller army for a greater number of days. The supply is being in creased from day to day, in view of the

### SPANISH SOLDIERS DISCOURAGED. Only Await a Favorable Opportunity to Lay Down Arms.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. (Copyright, 1898.) KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.-The insurgent leader who recently rowed out in a small boat to the blockading squadron off Cardenas says that many of the Spanish soldiers are becoming discouraged, that

they are badly fed and are only waiting for the destruction of the Spanish fleet to lay down their arms. CARDENAS HARBOR MINED.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.-Advices from Cardenas, on the northern coast of Cuba. east of Matanzas, say that the Spaniards are laying mines and sinking hulks to obstruct the harbor entrance. Spanish troops are encamped on the high ground nearby. Two American warships shelled and destroyed a blockhouse near Matanzas last Saturday. The Spaniards did not reply. The health of the men on the blockading squadron continues good.

Spanish Officials Also Sink Hulks at

### UNCAS SHELLED A BLOCKHOUSE. Building Was Completely Wrecked and Made No Response.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.-The United States auxiliary gunboat Uncas arrived here this morning from the Cuban coast She reports that on Monday last, when about a mile and a half west of Matanzas lighthouse, she sighted a Spanish blockcouse on shore. Taking a position about 300 yards off shore, the Uncas fired two shots at the house, and the two shells went clear through the building, which was wrecked. During the firing the auxililary gunboat Leyden came up and also fired a couple of shots. It is not known whether any Spaniards were killed, but they probably fled at the first shot. The blockhouse made no reply.

This action upon the part of the Uncas and Leyden is in accordance with the polcy of the patrol boats in shelling any blockhouse they may come across. The crews enjoy this target practice very much. All was quiet on the Havana blockade when the Uncas left last night.

# CHASE OF A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

American Warships Continue to Go Closer In to Havana. KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.-A warship ust in from the blockade reports that on Sunday morning a small Spanish gunboat came out of Havana and ran along the line of batteries close in shore. Yesterday she again came out, venturing over two miles from land. She was chased and one

shot was fired at her, whereupon she scud-

ded back to port. On Monday night a warship of the block ade squadron approached within five miles of Havana, clearly distinguishing whole rows of lighted streets, thus contradicting the rumors of Havana being in darkness The commander of the warship said new forts are in course of erection on Morro heights. A steam donkey, carrying earth and sand, is running night and day.

# The Probating of Wills.

In the House this afternoon, upon mo tion of Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, the conference report on the bill relating to the probating of wills in the District was adopted. The conferees adopted the House substitute for the Senate bill, with a few

Reprehensible Pension Attorneys. T. J. Norcom, pension attorney of Plymouth, Washington county, N. C., was indicted at Newbern, N. C., for collecting an illegal fee in connection with the claim of Penny Moore, now Lee.

E. J. Sloss, a pension attorney of Courtland, Alabama, has been disbarred from practice before the pension bureau for retaining from the pensioner a large portion of the first payment, amounting to \$240, in the claim of Fannie Little, widow of John Little, late of Company C, 106th United States Colored Infantry, certificate No. 390,578.

Another Capture KEY WEST, June 1.-The Spanish bark Maria Dolorss was overhauled by an Amercan cruiser six miles off Porto Rico yester day. Cases supposed to contain an tion were found under the coal.

# TO LET SOLDIERS VOTE.

A Bill Having in View the Congres

Representative Lacey of Iowa has introduced a bill to enable volunteer soldiers in the field to vote in congressional elections during the present war. Mr. Lacey says he believes the measure has been framed so as to avoid unconstitutionality and wants it brought up for action to enable participation in the coming elections if possible. It involves a unique departure, likely to give rise to many intricate questions. Where states have failed to prescribe methods soldiers are to vote for members of Congress in the places and manner provided. Every lawful elector may vote wherever he is stationed, provided he is enlisted and engaged in service, or is a commissioned officer. Soldiers who would have been qualified at their muster but for age and arriving at lawful age by such election are also to vote. These votes are to be considered as cast in the respective states, but state requirements as to registration and places of election will not apply. Any detached company, battery or regiment serving in the military service during the war is authorized at the time fixed for such congressional election to open a poll and hold an election for representatives, and the electors are to select three judges of election from emong themselves, to be, if practicable, not of the same politics. Any company or detached portion of a regiment may, if necessary, open a separate poll.

The manner and certification of these elections are to conform substantially to the laws of the states and mere informalities will not invalidate the elections. diers are to vote for members of Congress

### CURRENCY STATISTICS. Report of the Controller on the Circulation. The monthly circulation statement of the

centroller of the currency shows that on May 31, 1898, the amount of national bank notes outstanding was \$227,612,845, a decrease for the year of \$4,177,306, and an increase for the month of \$1,582,709. The amount of circulation outstanding, based on United States bonds, was \$196,155,935, a decrease for the year of \$10,983,446; increase for the month, \$2,017,203. The circulation secured by lawful money amount-ed to \$31,456,037, an increase for the year of \$6,806,140; decrease for the month, \$439,-494. The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$219,377,900; to secure public deposits, \$27,-

939,500.

The monthly coinage statement of the director of the mint shows coinage at the United States mints during May as follows: Gold, \$7,717,500; silver, \$1,433,000; one-cent bronze pieces, \$58,670; total, \$9,209,170.

Government receipts—From customs today, \$450,202; internal revenue, \$212,904; miscelianeous, \$115,209. Expenditures, \$423,000

# SAMUEL PLIMSOLL DYING.

He Entered Parliament in Order to Help the Sallors. LONDON, June 1. - Samuel Plimsoll,

known as "the satior's friend," originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is said to be dying at Folkestone.

He was at one time president of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the author of "Our Seamen," and "Cattle Ships." He was born at Bristol in 1824, and went into parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors.

### EXPLOSION IN PAPER FACTORY. A Number of Persons Injured and Plant Wrecked.

NEW YORK, June 1.-A terrific explosion occurred early today in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co. on East 19th street, in which a number of persons were seriously injured, the entire plant wrecked and thousands of dollars of lamage done. No one was killed, but it is feared that some of the injured may die. The injured are: Tobias New, the proprietor, scalded upper part of body and ead, eyes supposed to be destroyed; Philip Greenfield, engineer, severe burns of hands and face; Victor Rosche, chief engineer, scalded face and upper body and badly burned body; John O'Neill, engineer, left leg fractured, face and body badly burned; Joseph Lamende, rag picker, internally in-jured; unknown Italian woman, bruised; Leo J. Kahn, bruised; Solomon Kahn, hip and legs bruised; Thomas Ryan, eyes in-jured; John Judge, head cut. New, Rosche, Greenfield and O'Neill were in the engine room when the explosion took place. The firemen think the explosion was caused by accumulation of tar gas

# The South African Exposition.

Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, South Africa, has informed the State De partment that manufacturers and producers of America have been invited, through him, to exhibit their productions at the South African industrial and art exhibition to be held at Grahamstown, Africa, December 15, 1898, to January 21, The consul general says that the 1869. The consul general says that the exhibition will be invaluable to manufacturers of agricultural implements and vehicles, cotton, woolens, sugar, electrical apparatus, and all kinds of machinery.

# An Exposition of Placards.

Consul Weber of Nuremburg writes to the State Department of a small but very unique exposition called the "International Exposition of Placards," now being held in that city. Its purpose is to demonstrate to the Bavarians the advantages of advertising by posters. American, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, Dutch, Japanese and German placards are exhibited, but French and Belgian are predominant. Another exposition will be held next year as a continuation of the present one, at which only German placards are

Required by the District Committee The House bill to require the Brightwood Railway Company to abandon its overhead trolley on Kenyon street between 7th and 14th streets has been reported to the Senate from the committee on the District of Co-lumbia with an important amendment, which requires the Brightwood Railway Company to sell four coupon tickets for 25 cents for use over its lines and the lines of the Capital Traction Company.

### Mr. Cochran Renominated. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.-Chas. F Cochran was renominated by acclamation

for Congress by the democrats of this (fourth) district at Savannah today.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-Kaiser Wilhelm II. from aples; Bremen, from Bremen; Servia, from Liverpool. At Bremen-Munchen, from Baltimore. At Naples-Aller, from New York for

## General Gonsales is Dead. HAVANA, June 1.-The insurgent briga dier general Gonzales, who was wounded on Sunday near Sagua la Chica, province of Santa Clara, has died of his wounds.

SAN' FRANCISCO, June 1 .- The Merchants' Exchange has received a report that the schooner Jane Gray, which left Seattle for Kotzebue sound with a party of prospectors on board, has been wrecked off Cape Flattery. lease property or rent rooms, want a situation or want help, it will pay you to announce the fact in the advertising columns of The Star. They are closely studied by more than three times as many people as read any other paper.

If you want to buy, sell

# AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Message to Congress From the President.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM

Thanks for the Compliment Paid Him and His Men.

NO WAR NEWS RECEIVED

President McKinley today sent to Cone gress the following: To the Congress of the United States:

The resolution of Congress, passed May 9, 1898, tendering to Commodore George Dewey, United States navy, commander-inchief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station, the thanks of Congress and of the American people for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harber of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898, and through him, extending the thanks of Congress and of the American people to the officers and men under his command for gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion, required the President to communicate the same to Commodore Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command, This having been done through the Secre-

and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

tary of the Navy on the 15th of May, 1898,

the following response has been received

and is hereby transmitted to the Congress:

"I desire to express to the department,

Executive Mansion, June 1, 1898.

No War News Received. The President had received no official news from Santiago up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and did not expect anything

### from Schley for a number of hours. Today's Callers.

President McKinley had no news from Santiago to give to the numerous callers at the White House during the morning. All of these visitors were anxious for official news, although the majority of them refrained from speaking to the President on the subject, knowing that he does not care

to talk war affairs. Senator Thurston saw the President on state matter. The senator said that while he is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, he is in favor of securing and maintaining naval stations in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. He believes that would be all the country needs. Senator Sewell, another of the day's callers, holds directly contrary views. He favors annexing the Sandwich Islands, While not believing in the permanent re-

tention of the Philippines, he will, he said, stand by the administration in the policy adopts at the close of the war. Captain Edgar A. Shilling, formerly in command of the Morton Cadets, filed a strong application today for a second lieutenancy in the army. Captain Shilling had

an interview with the President and hopes that he will receive an appointment. Major General Butler was at the White House. He will leave tonight for his home in South Carolina to put some business affairs in shape, and will return Monday to assume his duties at Camp Alger.

Representative Grosvenor introduced to the President the officers of the 7th Ohlo Regiment, now at Camp Alger.

The Louisiana delegation talked to the President about some minor appointments for their state. Senators Daniel and Martin of Virginia had business with the President. Other callers were Senators Jones of Arkansas, Fairbanks, Aldrich, Money, Sulivan, Hanna, Davis and Nelson.

Ex-Governor Oates of Alabama, who was ecently appointed a brigadier general, has come to the city and visited the President today. So soon as he receives his commission he will be ready to accept an assignment.

### FOR SICK AND WOUNDED. List of Articles That Are Most Acceptable.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received numerous letters from patriotic ladies asking what articles would be most acceptable for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers in the field or in the hospitals. For the purpose of answering in a general way these inquiries he has prepared the following memorandum, which will be sent to persons communicating with him on this subject:

"Money may be sent to the surgeon gen-

eral of the army as a contribution to the

hospital funds of the hospital ship "Relief" and of the United States general hospitals. This will be sent to the surgeons in charge, to be expended for delicacies for the sick, such as canned soups, jellies, lemons, oranges, etc. Those who prefer may contribute canned soups, clam broth, orange marmalade, ginger ale, biscuit, water crackers and similar articles in hermetically sealed cans for use on the hospital ship "Relief" and at the United States general hospitals at Key West, Fla.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Myer, Va. Bandages, lint and other surgical dressings are not desired, as these can now be obtained from the manufacturers sterilized for use and of the quality which experience has shown to be best suited to our purposes. Shirts and drawers are provided by the government, but will be accepted and can be given to convalescents upon their discharge from hospital. Pajamas made of light gingham will be useful for the sick in hospital and on the hospital ship, as they can be worn by convalescents who are able to be out of bed. Long night shirts of light muslin can also be utilized. Broad bandages of light fiannel to protect the abdomen are highly recommended and may be worn to advantage by our soldiers in the field. The articles mentioned may be sent direct to the surgeon general of the army or to the surgeons in charge of the general hospitals

# CAPOTE WAS A PASSENGER.

Cuban Vice President Was on the Wrecked Belvidere.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.-The wegian steamer Kong Frode reached her ck, this city, at 12:85 p.m. She had on coard twenty-four passengers and the crew of forty-one persons from the wreck-

Vice President Capote of the Cuban re-